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HARVARD COLLEGE.

So deep is the interest felt in education and all its means and appliances, throughout this Commonwealth, especially in this portion of it, that no apology can be necessary for promulgating any views respecting an institution of which we are so proud as of Harvard College, provided there is any promise of their being useful by diminishing prejudice, removing error, or attracting sympathy. It is of the utmost importance to the young men of our country, or, in other words, to the entire nation, that they should not be prevented, either by laws, or custom, or mistaken views, from availing themselves of the best means of education which are within their reach ; and although we are tolerably safe from the danger of any enactments which shall trammel the choice of those upon whom the education of the young depends, yet there are many and frequent indications of a state of feeling which is as powerful as law in its operation on the conduct, and which prevents many from sending their sons to Cambridge, who are quite convinced that there is no other institution in the country so well able to give the instruction which is proper to be given in a college, and which is particularly needed among us.

There are two classes of complaints made against the College, which may very conveniently be considered separately, though they are frequently brought forward and urged with vehemence

by the same individuals. The first arises from those among ourselves who, considering the College as the child of the State, as they are fond of calling it, deem themselves, or their children, entitled to all the privileges and advantages of the institution, because they have paid their share of the State taxes. They acknowledge the obligation of the legislature, imposed by the Constitution, to cherish and encourage as far as possible all institutions for instruction, but they seem to imagine that there is something peculiar in the connection of the State with Harvard College ; that, because it is the oldest and richest in the State, because it is under the supervision of a large part of the political government of the Commonwealth, and therefore frequently becomes the subject of angry contention, as it is always the object of warm affection and just pride, they have some rights in relation to it which they never think of claiming with regard to other colleges. These rights, to be sure, have never been very distinctly developed, and seem to resolve themselves at last into the right of complaining of the management of the institution in general, and of the expense in particular ; and the question naturally arises, whether these complaints are well founded, — whether the State, as such, has really done so much for Harvard College, that every inhabitant has a fair right to a dividend of the education which may be obtained within her walls, — and whether there is, or ever has been, any peculiar advantage derived to her from her more intimate connection with the State.

In the first place, it is claimed that the State founded the College, and great glory is given to our forefathers for having even thought of such a thing at such a time ; and doubtless it is a matter of great honor to them that they should have made such efforts as they did. But it is not so much in their corporate capacity of a commonwealth, as in their private character as individuals, that they acquired this high renown. If the early records of the College be examined, it will be found that while “ the Country,” that is, the government, gave £ 400 for the establishment of a school or college in 1636, John Harvard bequeathed in 1638 the sum of £ 779 17s. 2d. towards the establishment of the same

school or college, together with a large number of books, which at that period must have been almost beyond price ; and that other individuals contributed to the amount of £182 16s. the same year, making the actual money given by individuals, besides the books, £962 13s. 2d., or nearly two and a half times as much as was provided by "the Country." In the ensuing twelve years, the public, as such, gave nothing but the ferry between Boston and Charlestown, and once, or perhaps twice, the Newtown and Watertown (Cambridge) "rates" ;* while within that period individuals contributed not less than £874 14s. 3d. in money, besides frequent donations of books, pieces of plate, articles of produce, land, &c., the value of which cannot now be estimated, but which must have made no inconsiderable addition to this sum.

If the community, therefore, had the fine spirit to found a collegiate institution in the wilderness, it derived from the equally noble spirit of individuals at least three times as much as it gave, itself, for the purpose, in the course of the first fourteen years of the existence of the school ; and it cannot be denied, that, if the public did found the College, it has been maintained principally by the resources of the private citizen from the very earliest period. Between 1650 and 1710 the College received from the legislature, as appears from the list of grants and appropriations to Harvard College prepared by Mr. Secretary Bigelow in 1837, the sum of £2,562,† while from individuals in this country it received during the same period £6,799 9s. 8d., and from those friends of the undertaking of our forefathers in extending the area of freedom and sound learning in the Western world who remained in England the sum of £3,332 sterling. To make the comparison of the amounts easier, it may be stated, in dollars, to have been, from

* In 1639, Mr. Shepard, the treasurer, acknowledges the receipt of £20 from the Cambridge rates, and £50 from the ferry ; but it does not appear of how long a period this was the income, so that the annual value of the ferry at that time cannot be inferred from the entry.

† This can only be regarded as an approximation to the true amount, as the Secretary says, in more than one instance, that a particular grant was continued "for several years," without specifying the number, which is therefore a subject of conjecture merely. An average of five years has been allowed in such cases.

the Commonwealth, \$ 8,540 ; from individuals here, \$ 22,664·94, and from friends in England, \$ 14,808·89, the two last sums constituting, together, more than four times as much as the State contributed.

This period is taken for one of the terms of comparison, because it was about the beginning of that time that the currency of the Commonwealth became what was called the "lawful" currency (for the reason, perhaps, that it was unquestionably *illegal*), and continued of the same value, without material depreciation, (\$ 3·33 to the pound) during the whole of this time. About the end of it, the issue of bills of credit, or of promises by the province to pay a certain amount on a given day, — which were not accompanied by the provision of adequate means to pay according to promise, and which were suffered to go over the day fixed without payment, — drove out of circulation the greater part of the specie in the province, and became themselves constantly and rapidly of less and less value. The bills were regarded by the legislature as the only resource for supplying a circulating medium for the business of the colony, and they did not see with sufficient clearness the necessity of establishing the credit of the bills in order that they might form a circulating medium at all, nor the means of giving them that indispensable credit. Exhausted as the country was by the great efforts made during the recent war, especially by the expedition against Louisburg, perhaps it was not practicable at once to restore the credit of the province to a healthy condition. The knowledge which has been acquired since on the subject of currency and national credit, partly from the experience of that very epoch, confirmed as it was by the similar result of similar causes during the Revolutionary War, would have relieved our fathers in a shorter period, and they would not have groaned, perhaps, under the burden of a depreciated currency, for forty years. Such was the fact, however, and it was not till 1750 that the credit of Massachusetts began to be restored, the bills to be withdrawn from circulation, and the currency to be properly reestablished on a metallic basis. This was at length effected, in consequence of the receipt in that year of a very

considerable sum in silver from England, in reimbursement of the heavy expenses of the province during the previous war ; and from that time till the troubles of the Revolutionary contest began, there was no great derangement of the currency here. It returned to the standard of \$ 3.33 to the pound, and there it has remained ever since ; the patriotism engendered by the Revolution having been, down to this day, insufficient to expel from common use the denominations of shillings and pence, at the rate of six shillings to the dollar, though it would be deemed little short of treason to the State to reckon in *pounds*. During this long period of commercial suffering, therefore, the donations to the College, both by the government and by individuals, must be estimated by the depreciated standard of the currency of the day, in order that we may not deceive ourselves as to the extent of the gifts from either of these sources. It appears from the document above referred to, Mr. Bigelow's list, that the government bestowed, between 1710 and 1752, the sum of £ 5,076 10s. 4d., from which if the proper discount be taken according to the years in which grants were made,* it will be found to be equal to \$ 11,220.11. The donations from individuals during the same years amounted to £ 5,777 1s. 9d. in Massachusetts currency, and £ 2,413 14s. 7d. in sterling currency. Reducing both sums to the same standard, with the proper discount again, the individual donations amount to \$ 18,437.07. It is a striking fact that in the years of the greatest depression of the currency, from 1725 to 1752, a term of twenty-seven years, during which the depreciation varied from about sixty-five *per cent.* to ninety *per cent.* from sterling money, the legislature made no grants whatever to the College, while the donations of individuals continued from time to time during that whole gloomy period, with the same liberal and resolute determination to preserve the now honored institution which had been exhibited in its establishment and during its whole continuance thus far. It was not until 1759 that the legislature again began to make grants

* See the work of Joseph B. Felt, the highest authority on such a subject, on the History of the Massachusetts Currency. On pages 83 and 135 will be found the rate of discount for every year from 1710 to 1752.

to the College, being altogether a period of thirty-four years during which it gave nothing towards the maintenance of its child, but left it to depend upon that support from others, which, though it was pretty certain to be supplied, is not the resource to which affectionate parents usually commit their offspring.

The next period in which it is proposed to compare the donations of individuals with those of the legislature is from 1752 to 1780, the year in which the Constitution of Massachusetts was adopted, and which, therefore, terminated the colonial and provincial history of the country, and placed all its political and social relations on a new basis. It was in this series of years that the most calamitous events occurred both in the State and the College; and while the parent had her full share of suffering in the Revolutionary struggle, the more unfortunate child was doomed to be nearly destroyed by evils superadded to her own portion of the universal trouble. Fire consumed her most valuable edifice, containing the library, and all the apparatus of various descriptions for scientific purposes; and the College buildings were afterwards used as barracks for troops, instead of chambers for students. If Harvard had experienced nothing more than her natural share of the evils of that troubled but glorious period, it would have been lamentable enough; but these accidental misfortunes produced a sort of syncope, a temporary suspension of animation, from which it required time and effort to recover her. The legislature gave to the amount of £14,494 4s. 6d., which, charging a discount only on the amount appropriated in 1780, yields in dollars \$48,314.08. Of this large sum, £5,384 7s. 4d. were given as compensation for the loss occasioned by the fire in 1764. This calamity occurred at a time when the legislature held their sessions at Cambridge, and occupied Harvard Hall for this purpose; and as it was under their charge, and the College was actually deprived of the use of it at the time, the money granted to rebuild it, and to compensate the students and others for their losses, can hardly be considered in any other light than the repayment of a debt. It was to make good a loss occasioned by themselves. Deducting the sums devoted to this purpose, it leaves the amount

given by the legislature \$ 30,366.19, while the total given by individuals was \$ 34,501.02. It must be observed, however, that no discount has been charged upon the donations of any year in this period except 1780, though there was certainly a heavy depreciation of the currency for several previous years. But it is not easy to ascertain with precision the rate of discount, and therefore the nominal value has been allowed.

Of the several periods which have been enumerated previous to the Revolution, this is the one during which the donations of the legislature approached nearest to those of private friends. In the first term, from 1636 to 1650, as we have seen, individuals gave twice and a half as much as "the Country"; from 1650 to 1710, four times as much; from 1710 to 1752 about seventy-five *per cent.* more than the legislature, and from 1752 to 1780, about twelve *per cent.* more. Let it be observed, too, that while the gifts of the State were either money, land, or taxes remitted, and are therefore easily estimated as well as enumerated, the gifts of individuals consisted not merely of money and lands, but of produce, books not estimated, apparatus of all sorts, collections of articles of curiosity, interest, or value, pieces of plate for the service and ornament of the College, and various memorials of the attachment of her pupils, which had a higher value than can be specified in dollars and cents. The library, scientific apparatus, and other articles consumed by the disastrous fire of 1764, were all the gifts of individuals (for the legislature never gave a book, a glass, or a magnet), and must have been what would have been regarded at that time as of immense value, and at any subsequent period as of incalculable interest. Who would not make some sacrifice, if only by means of it John Harvard's books could be restored to their place upon the shelves, or the ancient telescopes could be remounted? And of all these various implements of learning, lost by the carelessness of the officers or servants of the legislature, not one was ever replaced by that legislature, nor the equivalent of its value bestowed. The restoration of the building was all that legislative liberality could effect, and it was through the efforts of individuals that a

library and apparatus of greater intrinsic value were procured for the College in a few years. At what sum shall the old library and apparatus be estimated ? Let each reader put his own price upon them, and add the amount to the credit of the *individual* side of the account.

The item of land has not yet been mentioned. The various quantities given previous to 1780 were as follows : by the legislature 4,300 acres, of which 1,000 were also given inadvertently to another party, who succeeded in defeating the College claim, and thereby depriving it of all benefit of the grant ; by individuals, 3,793 acres, of which nearly all came into the possession of the College. The difference here also is in favor of the amount realized from the donations of private persons.

The result of the statement of receipts down to 1780 is that the public, by its representatives, gave to the College the sum of \$ 69,851·97 ; or, deducting the sum given to replace Harvard Hall in 1764, and repay sundry losses in consequence of the fire to students and others, the real benefactions of the legislature to the College amount to \$ 51,904·08, and the contributions of individuals to \$ 98,578·01. Besides this sum, which is made up from donations of money, or of books, instruments, and other articles, the value of which is stated in the records of donations to the College, there is another, the amount of which is unknown, but must be large, derived from a great number of articles of very miscellaneous kinds, to which no estimate of value is annexed. Altogether, estimating the value of two libraries, two sets of apparatus, and the miscellaneous donations not enumerated above, it will hardly be thought too much to say that Harvard College, previous to 1780, was indebted to individuals, here and in England almost exclusively, for three times the amount in value that she derived from the legislature of Massachusetts.

With the termination of the Revolutionary War began a new era in the history of the country, the importance of which is to be perceived in the change, not so much of the external political relations of the country as of the feelings and habits of thought within, the impetus given to the ambition, spirit of enterprise, and

self-reliance of every individual composing the entire mass of the population. This necessarily produced, in a short time, an entire change in the social relations which existed here before ; a change which, though far from being fully developed as yet, shows some of the most remarkable results in the history of the world. The spirit of improvement has been universally diffused. Ambition, with all its mingled good and evil, has pervaded every hamlet, has entered every house and every bosom, has quickened the perception of every deficiency, and the desire to remove it ; and although the progress made has developed an abundance and superabundance of self-esteem, yet this has been founded, in some degree, upon real, actual progress. It would be unjust to say, or to suppose, that all our vanity is idle, unfounded inflation. The institutions established and maintained in the country disprove this ; while the mere physical comfort which is universal could not have been obtained without a certain degree of intellectual progress. It may, perhaps, be said that there is nothing peculiar to us in this ; that the improvements of modern times, the powerloom, the steam-engine, and the railroad, with all their intellectual and physical advantages are common to the whole civilized world. True ; but there is one point of difference between us and the rest of the world which ought not to be overlooked, because it is the effect of the different organization of society, and therefore constitutes our peculiar advantage. It is that here every one gets a fair share of every improvement. He participates in it, thinks about it, and traces it to its causes and its consequences. He may not always do this rightly and wisely, to be sure ; but if he thinks at all, in this way, he is improved already far beyond the mass of men elsewhere ; and is improving by practice, till he becomes able to judge well of the effects of a given course of conduct or events. In Europe there is a certain portion of the population with whom the improvements of modern civilization originate, and who employ their own minds and their own capital upon the progress of society, which is more or less rapid according to the more or less happy combination of talent and money. But the mass have nothing to do with all this. They are the mere tools

and machines by which the thinking part of society operate. They dig the tunnels, and build the embankments, and construct the engines that move the cars in which others ride. But here, if any thing be done, it is done by the many for themselves, for their own benefit. There is scarcely a factory in which the operatives are not also proprietors ; or a railroad which does not transport the whole population along its line, backwards and forwards, several times a year. Every body has something to do, and is active about it, because it is for his own benefit. The government has been so constructed as to interfere with his movements as little as possible, and all he asks of it is that it should let him alone to work out his own fortune. The government has much less to do with the advance of the country here than anywhere else. The people act for themselves. They will not wait for the statesman, still less for the intriguing politician, to tell them what to do, and how to do it. But they set to work "on their own hook," and it is as much as the statesman or the politician can do to keep his ideas and his schemes on a line with their progress. It cannot be believed that this universal eagerness for improvement should be limited to physical condition. From time to time there have appeared, in gradually increasing numbers, men who were desirous of improving themselves and others in art, science, literature ; who have perceived our deficiencies and their causes, and have struggled to remove them. They have found their great lever for the elevation of the intellectual world around them to be the ambition which, beginning with self, very easily spreads to the social circle, the town, the State, to which an individual belongs, and which it is not very difficult to transfer from one object to another. These men are the leaven which will leaven the whole lump. It has yet done scarcely more than begin its effect, yet is it not distinctly perceptible ? The broad and deep foundation of many an improvement, it may be hoped, has been laid in schools, colleges, hospitals, and other institutions for the common good. The great change which has taken place in the number of such institutions, and the rapidity and generosity with which they have been endowed, since the epoch referred to, the

establishment of our national independence, show that an advance has been made, not merely in the wealth of the country, an indispensable prerequisite for all such improvements, but in general enlargement of views in regard to what is wanted, and what is becoming, in a large and prosperous community, — in the eagerness to obtain all the advantages that arise from establishments for general education, for the maintenance of religious observances, the relief of suffering, and the correction of evil.

This general liberality of mind is spreading farther and faster every day, and is mingling a new element with the thrift which has heretofore been considered too predominant in New England ; but it is obvious that it must pervade the community almost entirely, before it can be expected to show itself very prominently among the representatives of the community. If the mass represented are enlightened and generous, so will be those selected to do their bidding ; and it cannot be expected that the legislature should be greatly in advance of the condition of the people in this respect, any more than in others. Very rarely does it happen, with all reverence be it spoken, that the wisdom collected within the walls of the Capitol is greater than that which remains without ; and still more rarely does it happen that there is a disposition on the part of the representatives to appropriate money for high and good objects corresponding with that of the constituency. The legislature is usually so much afraid of being accused of extravagance, that it often falls far behind the real liberality of the public. The people of Massachusetts are not a mean, niggardly people, as their representatives seem sometimes to think. They will freely spend their money for good objects, whether in the way of investment or of charity ; and the legislature will, it may be hoped, be less and less disposed, hereafter, to withhold their aid to purposes which may appear to deserve general favor. The possession of the means does much towards inducing men to make use of them, and the perception of the advantage and the renown of good institutions gratifies the ambition which is always active in the New England breast.

These remarks may serve to explain the facts which are now

to be stated respecting the relative proportion of funds furnished to the College by the State and by individuals, from 1780 to the present time. If previously to the Revolution it was true that individuals had given more largely than the public treasury to the support of the College, still more strikingly is this to be observed since that time. The only grants by the legislature since 1780 are the following.

In 1785, an annuity of \$ 666·67 was charged upon Charles River Bridge, to be paid to the College in commutation for the right of ferry between Boston and Charlestown, which had been granted in perpetuity. As the term of existence of the charter of the bridge was limited, this can scarcely be regarded as an equivalent for what was taken away. Nor can it be regarded as altogether satisfactory that the power to destroy the value of the rights of the proprietors in that bridge should have been taken for the right so to do, and that the legislative interpretation of “perpetuity” should have been less than fifty years from the opening of the bridge. A similar charge for the same purpose was made upon West Boston Bridge, in its act of incorporation in 1792, and now rests on the same precarious, and perhaps short-lived, tenure which has marked the existence of the other. This substitution of a paltry annuity for a short term of years, instead of the perpetual right of ferry, can scarcely be regarded as a donation to the College. Is there not something due from that Saturn-like parent, who, in devouring one child, has checked the growth of another ?

In 1794, the College was permitted to obtain by a lottery the sum of £ 8,000 for the purpose of erecting a new College building ; and in 1806, another license was given to raise \$ 30,000 for a similar purpose. These permits to beg, or rather to induce people to gamble, do not deserve to be considered as donations. The legislature gave nothing, in fact, but a license. None of the money raised came from the State treasury. In 1809, a township of land in Maine was given to the *Massachusetts Agricultural Society* in aid of the foundation of a professorship of Natural History at Cambridge. In 1814, a tax of \$ 16,000 *per annum* was laid on the Massachusetts Bank, of which \$ 10,000 a year

were assigned to Harvard College, and the remainder was divided between Williams and Bowdoin Colleges. As this is the first, it is also the last, grant of money by the legislature to the College, since Massachusetts became a free, sovereign, and independent state. The duration of this grant was ten years ; and out of the proceeds University Hall and the Medical College were erected, and the remainder was devoted, by order of the legislature, to the assistance of indigent young men in acquiring an education. It will be observed of the legislative grants at all periods, that they were made in a somewhat different way from those of individuals. They were seldom given as funds the use of which was to be at the disposal of the officers of the institution, but for a specific, and often a very temporary purpose, such as the salary of the President, or a professor, for a short period, the assistance of the needy scholar, or the erection of a building. The State has never founded a professorship, nor established a permanent fund for any object whatever in the College. It has, directly or indirectly, erected six of the College buildings, namely, — Massachusetts, Harvard, Hollis, Stoughton, Holworthy, and University Halls, the Medical College in Boston, and the house which up to the present time has been occupied by the President ; and these, with the annuity of \$ 666·66 from West Boston Bridge, and the sum of \$ 15,000 derived from a fortunate sale of a township of land in 1835, for the benefit of the professorship of Natural History, are the only memorials left of the munificence of the legislature ; and the whole amount of money derived from the public, as such, both directly and indirectly, is about \$ 170,000, from 1780 to the present time. During the same period there has been bestowed on the College, by individuals, in money, or in articles the value of which can be estimated, the sum of \$ 577,817·30, and another large sum in contributions of various sorts which cannot be stated in dollars and cents, or, altogether, about six times the amount derived from the solitary grant of money by the legislature.

Previously to 1780 we find private citizens had given to the College about three times as much as the legislature, and since that era the ratio is doubled. How is this to be accounted for ? In part, no

doubt, it is to be attributed to the increased wealth in private hands, although the resources of the Commonwealth have also increased prodigiously ; but in a much greater degree is it to be attributed to that progress of ideas which has been referred to, to the perception of wants to be supplied, and to the ambition to rival and surpass others which is so remarkably prevalent among us. This feeling, it is obvious, has not extended to the legislature so far as to produce, on its part, equal efforts for the means of education to those which have been made and are making by private persons. On the contrary, the individual contributors are far, very far, in advance of the guardians of the public welfare. It is to be hoped that the time will come when the importance of education will be so universally appreciated, that the State may be induced to support with liberality, not one child merely, but many. In the mean while, let not the State claim as its own exclusively this child of many fathers. It belongs to the long list of those who have been its benefactors, and of these the State is one that has given about one fourth of the means the College possesses ; the other three fourths having been derived from the various sources which are enumerated in the catalogue of donations annexed.

If the prospects of the College for the future be considered, it will be evident that its reliance for prosperity must be principally upon its private friends. The legislature seems, in fact, to have discarded Harvard College from its favor altogether. It is very nearly thirty-two years since any grant was made to it, a longer interval than ever before, except in the gloomy period from 1725 to 1759. Within the last thirty years there have been several seasons of abundant prosperity, and the fruit of it has been received from individuals, but from the fond parent who watches over her child with such jealous care not the slightest token of regard. It may be said, perhaps, that there is no need of it, that the College is abundantly supplied with means, and is in fact overloaded with riches. Alas for the mistake ! Whoever will turn to the Treasurer's Report of the year 1845 will see that the income of all the permanent property was \$38,752·08, a somewhat larger income than usual, and that \$16,017·09 of that amount are specifically

appropriated to certain purposes. The balance is \$ 22,734·99, while the expenses of the College, unavoidable and imperative, amount to \$ 40,102·14. Nearly one half, therefore, of the necessary expenses of the institution must be charged upon the students ; and when any extraordinary expenditure occurs, either an extra tax must be levied on the students, or the unappropriated funds for their aid must be diminished. This diminution of the funds has happened several times within a few years, and in case of any important disturbance of the currency, or the state of trade, it is liable to occur to a serious extent, as the investments of the College funds must be, like all property in this country, deeply affected by such crises. There is large need, therefore, of further aid to the College, not in the way of establishing new professorships, but of strengthening those that exist, and reducing the expenses of education. The present rate of salaries may be expected to continue for a considerable length of time, as they are a fair compensation for the services rendered. The present deficit of income, therefore, may be considered as requisite to be supplied, in order to reduce the charges on the students to the lowest practicable rate. And to whom is the College to look for the supply of this deficit ? Is it likely that the Commonwealth, after an interval of thirty-two years, will suddenly awake to the interests of her people, and supply the means of receiving the best education at the lowest charge ; or must the institution look with imploring earnestness to those true and generous friends who have already done so much, and who, as each year of prosperity rolls on, seem more and more disposed to “give to him that asketh” of them ? No one can doubt as to the source from which the College must expect future benefactions, any more than it can be doubted to whom it is most largely indebted during the centuries that are past.

If the State were limited in its jurisdiction over the College to its share in the benefactions which have been made, it would have about one fourth of the visiting power. The legal visitors of an eleëmosynary institution are those who have contributed to its establishment and support, or their heirs or legal representatives ; and if constituted according to this standard, the Board of Over-

seers would consist of the private benefactors of the College, or those chosen to represent them, and those who represent the Commonwealth, in the ratio of three to one. But what is the fact ? The permanent members of the Board, fifteen clergymen and fifteen laymen, may fairly be considered as the representatives of the private benefactors to the College, and the State should, accordingly, be represented there by ten of its officers. But in fact the State puts into the Board the whole Senate, consisting of forty members, the whole Council, consisting of nine persons, the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Speaker of the House of Representatives ; in all fifty-two members, or more than five eighths of the whole Board. Worse than that, it puts into it another constituent part, whose weight is almost necessarily on the wrong side of every question, which can do no good, and which has done, and it is to be feared will do, vast mischief. The spirit of political parties is the very worst incubus that can press upon the vital energy of a literary institution ; and not even Harvard College, with all its resources of talent, friends, and property, will succeed as it ought to succeed and might succeed, till the preponderance of State influence in its councils is so far reduced, that a mere politician shall never set his foot within her walls, nor give a vote upon her laws or her appointments. The great interests of education ought never to be converted into the weapons of the political arena.

What has the State done to entitle it to such overpowering influence in the visiting board, or what good can possibly arise to the College by its being made the victim in the conflicts of political parties ? So far as the interests of the College, or, in other words, the interests of education, are concerned, it is sufficiently clear that its connection with the State, so much more intimate than that of any other similar institution, is of no value to it, but a great injury ; and that there is no good foundation for the claim often made of a right on the part of the State to control the College because it has been established or maintained by State munificence. All complaints, therefore, founded on the idea that the College is the child of the State, and should be under its control, are as unsubstantial as the pretension on which they are based.

Harvard College is no more a State institution than Williams College or Amherst College, and there is no more reason for the State government setting up a claim to especial control in the one case than in the others. It cannot be pretended that the legislature has performed more than the duty enjoined upon it by the Constitution, "to cherish the interests of literature and the sciences, and all seminaries of them; especially the University at Cambridge," &c. If the College had been left exclusively to the cherishing care of the legislature, what would have been its resources and hopes at the present moment? It is impossible to say what would have been the cost of an education there, or whether there would have been an education of any high value to be obtained. But whatever it might then have cost, and whatever might have been its value, it is manifest that the students must have paid for the whole of it, instead of the half of an excellent education which they are now offered.

If the State desires that the present cost of the instruction which may be had at Cambridge should be reduced, the only way in which it can effect this object is to furnish the necessary funds for the support of the necessary officers. Then, indeed, it would show something of parental affection, and any complaint of the expensiveness of education would be well founded. But until men of the rare attainments and powers required for collegiate officers can be found to perform the arduous duties of their stations for half or less than half of a reasonable compensation, the deficit of funds for their support must be charged to the students, and the price of tuition must be comparatively high.

Before proceeding to another ground of complaint against the College, it is of some consequence to consider to what sort of persons, among its private benefactors, the institution has been principally indebted for the means of usefulness it possesses. Is it to men of science, to men of literature, to religious enthusiasts, or ambitious politicians, that Harvard is indebted for her foundations, — or to men who, whether distinguished or not for their attainments, had the power to discern the advantage of knowledge, the disposition to promote its dissemination, and the liberality to

furnish the means of instruction without fettering the instructor by any of those mental restraints which impede progress ? It is the great and almost peculiar glory of the honored founders of our College, that neither pedantry nor bigotry is to be found in the statutes they prescribed ; that there is nothing to fix the position of a professor on one immutable point ; that no light which breaks in from any quarter upon God's word, or God's works, is shut out by formularies of man's device ; but the universe of knowledge is left free for both the teachers and the taught to explore, to go out and come in with their rich discoveries or richer experience. Some of them were poor men and gave little, others were affluent and gave largely, and sometimes the widow, casting her mite into the treasury, gave more than they all ; but there was one spirit which animated every breast, the spirit of freedom, of improvement, and of philanthropy. No matter what branch of knowledge they desired particularly to cultivate, whether mathematics or metaphysics, history or theology, no limits were set beyond which the professor must not pass. They were men of large acquaintance with the world, of practical sense, and of true liberality. They knew that the human mind cannot be stopped in its course, and that the attempt ought not to be made, and they never made it. It is in theology, especially, that there is such a wide and marked difference between them and other founders of Colleges. In other departments, teachers have for ages been left tolerably free. No astronomical theory whatever would now be a state-prison offence, though it was once held to be criminal to say that the earth moved. But it was left to the patrons of Harvard College to carry this principle to its utmost limit, and to say, in deed as well as in word, "where the spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty." It is one of the most lofty positions to which the human mind can reach, and to attain it requires not merely knowledge, but humility, — not merely the ambition to do good, but the power to know and admit one's own ignorance. As the benefactors of our oldest institution have been thus wisely tolerant, the youth who have been trained up there, in successive generations, have imbibed something of the same spirit ; and as they have come forth into

active life, and assumed their position as educated men, they have shown the influence of their habits of thinking and feeling, upon their own mental organization, and have thought and acted with freedom upon theological as well as other matters. They have exerted the natural influence of such minds on the society around them. And what wonder that it should be a powerful influence, and produce permanent effects? The direction of the College has naturally, and, as it were, inevitably, fallen upon those who were brought up in the principles of freedom originally established there, and who have been in the midst of society of a similar tone, upon which they have acted, and which has reacted upon them in turn, till an institution has grown up, on which it would be as difficult to impose the theological trammels submitted to elsewhere, as it would be to tell the professor of chemistry, — “We have made all possible discoveries; lay aside your crucibles, your tests, and your analyses, and never attempt another combination or separation of gases or metals; any new discovery will be heresy.” And yet this state of things, admirable as in truth it is, is a ground of complaint against the College, here, in this land of the largest liberty in all other matters. It is thought dangerous to suffer young men to go into such an atmosphere. “They will become Unitarians, if they go there. It is a Unitarian College.” And those who say so are very apt to add, that it is very wrong that the State should patronize such a sectarian institution; that, as a State institution, it ought to be cast in another mould, and be made to conform to other laws, and be put into other hands. If it were a State institution, there might be some plausibility, though still little reason, in such arguings. But as the State has been guiltless of any patronage of it for thirty-two years, during which by far the larger part of its resources has been bestowed by private persons, there cannot be much wrong-doing for which the State can be held responsible. And as to Harvard College being a sectarian institution, it may be well to inquire a little into the meaning of the accusation.

By a sectarian institution is commonly and properly understood one established for the purpose of maintaining and teaching the

peculiar tenets of some sect, to the exclusion of all others. The moment it abandons this exclusive ground, and admits of a change of views either in the teachers or the pupils, it loses to some extent its sectarian character, and just so far approaches to the character of an establishment for educating persons in theological studies upon principles of true liberality. If it never had any other restraints than arguments and reasonings appealing to the understanding and moral principles, and if every one is left free to agree to or to differ from the conclusions of the teacher, according to the dictates of his own reason and conscience ; if no passionate appeals are addressed to the feelings, if no threats are made of the withdrawal of patronage, or of incurring displeasure, and no allurements of an opposite character are held out to bias the understanding and pervert the conscience,—then the institution never was sectarian, but every sect in Christendom might have its representatives there, with perfect freedom from all influences other than the legitimate ones upon the mind and heart appropriate to any honest institution for instruction. Such and such only have been the influences used in the Theological School at Cambridge. It was never known that a pupil who conscientiously came to different theological views from his instructors or his fellow-students was held up as a mark for disapprobation in any form. Such a one was never dismissed either from the professor's lecture or the students' society ; he was neither deprived of any part of his means of support, nor treated as a reprobate and heretic. His private right of judgment was always respected, and though argument might be used to change his opinions, nothing else was ever tried. Surely, no one can object to free and fair discussion. If he does, it can be ascribed only to consciousness of the weakness of a cause which needs other aids than argument to support it ; and if he does not, he cannot object to the course pursued at the Cambridge Theological School. There is nothing, there never has been any thing, like a spirit of proselytism or sectarianism exhibited there ; and still further, there cannot be any thing of the sort, so long as the professors adhere to the fundamental articles of their own faith.

If it is to be made a reproach to them, or to the College, that they teach according to their own views and opinions with perfect freedom, it is a reproach to which it may be fervently hoped that they will always be exposed, as it is also to be desired that they may never be compelled or induced, by any indirect influences, to teach the opinions of others which are not their own.

The College, however, as a place for the general education of young men, has nothing to do with the Theological School. No influence is exerted by the latter over the former, except the influence which excellent young men, of a high tone of religious sentiment and moral principle, may most beneficially exert by their blameless example. No man ever knew, or heard of, an undergraduate being influenced in his religious belief by the direct efforts of any member of the Theological School. The departments are entirely distinct in practice and nature, and no parent need fear any influence upon his child, but that which necessarily flows from the life and deportment of those he sees around him. From the effect of the preaching of Unitarian professors and clergymen in the College chapel he may be exempted on proper application, and he may attend service in any church that he or his parents or guardians may prefer. In short, precautions are so effectually taken against any bias or influence which may be suspected, that the only ground of complaint left to those who are determined to complain of something is, that enough is not said in the prayers and religious services of the chapel, that the essentials of religion are omitted, and that, therefore, no religion is inculcated. What does this show, but that there is nothing sectarian in the course pursued by the College officers, by the very admission of their opponents, and that, in the opinion of these same opponents, there ought to be something sectarian?

When driven from the assertion that there is any proselytism at Cambridge, the objectors still say there is a Unitarian atmosphere there, which young people cannot breathe without its producing an effect on their mental constitution. Every body about them is Unitarian, all the College officers especially, and hardly can any body resist such a weight of influence. It must be confessed that the

Unitarian part of the Cambridge society ought to be well pleased with the very high compliment which is implied in such a complaint, if it were well founded ; but long experience has shown, to a demonstration, that Roman Catholics and Calvinists, Episcopalians and Baptists, not only can, but do, resist with effectual pertinacity all the influences of the atmosphere and of every thing else that may operate on them in Cambridge, and remain of their "own opinion still," during long terms of years, and even for their whole lives. That every body within or without the College is Unitarian is one of those loose, random assertions which many people make without recollecting that they may be incurring the guilt of falsehood, by disseminating what they cannot know to be true. There have been at many times, and there are now, sundry professors and officers of the College who are not Unitarians, and who hold Unitarianism in as conscientious aversion as any men can do. There are Episcopalians, Calvinists, and Baptists enough in Cambridge to keep one another in countenance, if they were constantly assailed by the arguments or persuasions of the Unitarians. But who ever so much as heard there of any man's being annoyed by Unitarian approaches, or having his faith undermined by such influences ? The complaint, if it were not idle and ludicrous, might well be characterized as slanderous.

But if the electing powers of the College had chosen to select their officers exclusively from among men who sympathized with them, instead of looking abroad over the whole country and every sect for their candidates, who should gainsay them ? Why should they not do so ? Where is there another institution in the hands of any one religious sect, which admits men not belonging to the same church to share its emoluments and its offices ? There is no such institution, and the reproach comes with an ill grace from those who make it a point of conscience to be exclusive. But further, not only is there no other institution which has set such an example to Cambridge, but Cambridge has the glory of having set the right example to others. The complaint is utterly unfounded in fact. There are no less than three of her professors at this moment, men of high distinction in their several profes-

sions, who are not and probably never will be Unitarians. And yet two of them* were chosen with a full knowledge of that fact, and with the determination to coöperate with them in all points of agreement, and to derive all possible benefit from their peculiar attainments in their several departments. There are others of her officers of whom the same might be said ; and it is not long since one was taken from his station by death, to the unmingled and deep regret of all who knew him, who for years had faithfully filled the office of Steward, and who was distinguished for his active zeal in a church of a very different faith from the Unitarian. But what difference did that ever make in the intercourse of Unitarians with him ? Was he not as kindly treated by them as by any other persons ? Was he not loved and trusted by them just as much as if he had gone to the same house to worship God ? And was not he equally attached to them ? It is a pleasant recollection which they can carry with them, when they think of him, that surely it was so ; and great must be the hardihood, and bitter must be the enmity, of those who would either deny or regret the fact.

But still, of making many objections there is no end, and it is actually made a matter of complaint against the College that it does not choose into the two electing boards a sufficient number of men of a different creed from its own to give the control of the choice of officers to those who would be exclusive, and who would exclude first and foremost the very persons to whom they owed their own power, and as fast as possible all like them, till the seminary should be converted really into a sectarian school, and no officer should be appointed in any department who did not make it part of his business to maintain the true Orthodox faith. It would be nothing short of a betrayal of trust, on the part of the College boards, to consent to any such thing. They have received this noble institution from those who have gone before them

* The religious views of the third are believed to have changed since his appointment, which is of a distant date. But no one imagines that this change has made the smallest difference in the treatment he receives from the College, or in the estimation in which he is held.

free and unfettered. Let them see to it that they transmit it to their successors in the same condition. They have received four fifths of all their resources from men who never meant that the mind of posterity should be caged or chained ; and woe to those who forge fetters of any sort for the generations to come ! Let the College boldly take and maintain the position, that it owes its advantages substantially to men of liberal minds and intentions, and that it is due to them that their views should be sustained ; especially let such persons be appointed to the theological chairs as sympathize in their opinions with men of liberal character, and then the universal sentiment of justice, truth, and right will support the institution. It will, it must, be conceded by all, that the College ought not to be made, what it never yet has been, sectarian in its character, and that the only way to prevent this is to keep it in the hands in which it now is, in the hands of those liberal men who are constantly devising liberal things for this and for every other beneficent institution. Let the government of the College especially beware of insidious counsels from those who are opposed to it. Let no vain fears induce them to give up all instruction on religious subjects, because they cannot conscientiously teach the dogmas which have heretofore been believed by the greater number of Christians among us. Let them maintain their own ground, sure that they cannot err whilst they allow to others the liberty which they claim for themselves.

TABLE I.

Sums given at various Times by the Legislature of Massachusetts to Harvard College, from Secretary Bigelow's Statement in 1837.

Date.		£ lawful.	£ sterling.
1636	£ 400 given "towards a School or College," .		400 0 0
1640	Ferry between Boston and Charlestown.		
1650	£ 100 granted from the public treasury, . . .	100 0 0	
1652	Eight hundred acres of land granted to the College.		
1653	Two thousand acres of land granted to the College.		
	"Cambridge rate" this year ordered to be paid to the College.		
1654	£ 100 granted from the public treasury, . . .	100 0 0	
1657	Five hundred acres of land granted to the President.		
1672	£ 150 per annum granted to the President for <i>several</i> years, and continued in 1679 and 1681 (say seven years), . . .	1,050 0 0	
1682	"Merriconeag, in Casco Bay, with one thousand acres adjacent," granted to the President and Fellows (but lost in suit at law),		
1694	£ 50 granted to the President, . . .	50 0 0	
1696	£ 50 " " " . . .	50 0 0	
1697	£ 50 " " " . . .	50 0 0	
1698	£ 50 " " " . . .	50 0 0	
1700	£ 220 " " " and continued annually for <i>several</i> years, . . .	1,100 0 0	
1709	£ 12 to be paid for repairing the President's house,	12 0 0	
	<hr/> £ 2,562 0 0	<hr/> £ 2,562 0 0	
1713	£ 426 10s. 4d. granted to the Treasurer for the College, at 29½ per cent. discount, is . . .		300 13 10
1718	£ 1,500 granted for erecting an additional building at the College, at 45½ per cent. discount, is . . .		817 10 0
1719	£ 2,000 granted towards the new building, at 50 per cent. discount, is . . .		1,000 0 0
1725	£ 150 granted to President, at 64¾ per cent. discount, is . . .		53 0 0
1726	£ 1,000 appropriated for building a house for the President, at 64¾ per cent. discount, is . . .		353 6 8
	<hr/> £ 5,076 10 4	<hr/> [\$ 11,220·11]	<hr/> £ 2,524 10 6

Date.		£ lawful.
1754	Real and personal estate of the College, not exceeding £ 500 per annum, exempted from taxation.	
1759	£ 250 granted to the President,	250 0 0
	£ 150 " " Professor of Divinity,	150 0 0
	£ 90 " " " " Mathematics,	90 0 0
1762	£ 2,000 " towards erecting a new building,	2,000 0 0
	£ 500 for purchasing materials for the new College,	500 0 0
1763	£ 1,000 granted towards the new building,	1,000 0 0
	£ 530 7s. 2d. granted for defraying arrearages in erecting the new building,	530 7 2
1764	£ 2,000 granted for a new building, to replace the one destroyed by fire,	2,000 0 0
	£ 100 granted for a "water engine,"	100 0 0
	£ 117 3s. 4d. granted to the students for the loss of articles at the destruction of the College building by fire,	117 3 4
	£ 267 4s. granted to the sufferers by fire belonging to the College,	267 4 0
	£ 2,000 granted towards the new building,	2,000 0 0
1765	£ 250 granted to the President,	250 0 0
	£ 100 " " Professor of Mathematics,	100 0 0
	£ 100 " " Professor of Divinity,	100 0 0
	£ 40 " " Hebrew Instructor,	40 0 0
	£ 1,000 " towards the new building,	1,000 0 0
1766	£ 200 " to the President,	200 0 0
	£ 100 " " Professor of Mathematics,	100 0 0
	£ 50 " " Professor of Divinity,	50 0 0
1767	£ 200 " " President, and this grant afterwards continued annually to 1774,	1,400 0 0
	£ 100 granted to the professorship of Divinity, and this grant afterwards continued annually to 1774,	700 0 0
	£ 100 granted to the Professor of Mathematics, and this grant afterwards continued annually to 1774,	700 0 0
1769	£ 30 granted to the Professor of Hebrew,	30 0 0
1770	£ 40 " " " " and this grant continued in 1772, 1773, and 1774,	160 0 0
1775	£ 100 granted to the President,	100 0 0
1778	£ 200 " " " "	200 0 0
	£ 50 " " Professor of Hebrew,	50 0 0
	£ 100 " " Professor of Divinity,	100 0 0
	£ 100 " " Professor of Mathematics,	100 0 0
1780	£ 800 " " " " at 97½ per cent. discount, is	20 0 0
	£ 1,000 granted to the Professor of Divinity, at 97½ per cent. discount, is	25 0 0
	£ 500 granted to the Professor of Hebrew, at 97½ per cent. discount, is	14 10 0
	£ 2,000 granted to the President, at 97½ per cent. discount, is	50 0 0
£ 18,684 14 6		£ 14,494 4 6

[\$ 48,314.08]

Date.	
1765	Lottery granted, to raise £ 3,200 for the new building.
1785	£ 200 annually to be paid to the College by Charles River Bridge.
1792	£ 200 annually to be paid by the proprietors of West Boston Bridge.
1794	Lottery to raise £ 8,000 for a new building.
1806	Lottery to raise \$ 30,000 for a new building.
1809	A township of land to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society for the professorship of Natural History.
1814	Ten sixteenth-parts of the tax of the Massachusetts Bank, annually to be paid to the College for ten years, amounting to \$ 100,000.

TABLE II.

*Sums of Money, and Articles originally estimated in Money,
given at various Periods by Individuals to Harvard College.*

Date.		£ lawful.	£ sterling.
1638	John Harvard,		779 17 2
	Lady Moulson,		100 0 0
	Mr. Bridges,		50 0 0
	Sundry other persons,		12 16 0
	Wm. Paine,		20 0 0
			<hr/>
			£ 962 13 2
			<hr/>
1642	Magistrates and Elders, in books, valued at		200 0 0
	Henry Pool,		10 0 0
	Theophilus Eaton,		40 0 0
	Richard Russell,		9 0 0
	Edward Jackson,		10 0 0
	Mr. Wory,		4 0 0
	Mr. Parish,		3 0 0
	Some gentlemen of Amsterdam gave to- wards the furnishing of a printing-press with letters,		49 0 0
	Mr. Wm. Hibbons, Mr. Thomas Welles, and Mr. Hugh Peters procured from divers gentlemen and merchants in England, towards furnishing the Libra- ry with books,		150 0 0
	Mr. Holbrook (schoolmaster),		22 0 0
	Rev. Mr. Greenhill,		7 0 0
	Mr. George Glover,		2 0 0
	Messrs. Bridges, Greenhill, and Glover gave as many utensils as amounted to A gentleman,		20 0 0
	Mr. Willis, of Boston,		50 0 0
	Capt. Welles, of Roxbury,		7 0 0
	Mr. Israel Stoughton, of Dorchester,		10 0 0
	Mr. Richard Parker, of Boston,		5 0 0
	Mr. John Pratt, of Hartford,		4 0 0
	His Majesty's Colony of Massachusetts Bay, with the Colonies of Plymouth, Hartford, and New Haven, in the space of eight years, gave		4 0 0
			<hr/>
			268 14 3
			<hr/>
			£ 874 14 3
			<hr/>
1650	John Newgate,	100 0 0	
1653	Robert Keyne, of Boston,	250 0 0	
1654	Sundry gentlemen, towards the repairs of the College,	241 6 0	
1656	Thomas Langham, one silver beer-bowl, valued at	3 10 10	
		<hr/>	
	Amount carried forward,	£ 594 16 10	

Date.	Amount given since 1650 (inclusive) brought forward,	£ lawful.	£ sterling.
		£ 594 16 10	
1657	Capt. Richard Sprague, of Charlestown, gave thirty ewe sheep, with their lambs, valued at	30 0 0	
	Edward Hopkins,	500 0 0	
1658	" "	100 0 0	
	Mr. John Winthrop, books, valued at . .	20 0 0	
	Mr. Latham, Minister of Barry,	5 0 0	
	John Ward, horses, valued at	72 0 0	
	Mr. Stranguish, of London,		10 0 0
	Mr. John Paine, of Boston,	10 0 0	
	Mr. William Colburn,	5 0 0	
	The inhabitants of a certain place (sup- posed to be Eleutheria, Bahama Isles), out of their poverty, gave		134 0 0
	Mr. Wilson, of Boston, merchant, gave a pewter flagon, valued at	10 0	
	Mr. Rowss, of Charlestown,	2 10 0	
	Sir Kenelm Digby, books, valued at . . .		60 0 0
	Mr. Wm. Paine,	20 0 0	
	Mr. Edward Tyng,	9 10 0	
	Mr. John Freik, books, valued at	10 0 0	
	Bridget Wynes, of Charlestown,	4 0 0	
	Thomas Peirce, sen., of Charlestown, . .	4 0 0	
1659	John Dodderige, Esq., of Bremeridge, county of Devon, England,		100 0 0
	Richard Saltonstall, in money,	220 0 0	
	" " in goods, cost		100 0 0
1660	Henry Webb,	50 0 0	
1669	Town of Cambridge, thirty acres of land, valued at	50 0 0	
	Henry Henley, Esq., of Lyme, Dorset- shire,		27 0 0
	A gentleman in England,		27 0 0
	Several persons of Portsmouth, N. H., engaged to give sixty pounds per an- num for seven years (of the amount Mr. Richard Cutts gave twenty pounds per annum), and the town of Ports- mouth voted that what remained un- paid of this sum should be levied upon the inhabitants,	420 0 0	
1670	A gentleman in England,		20 0 0
	William Pennoyer,		680 0 0
1672	Mr. Henry Ashurst,	100 0 0	
	A voluntary contribution from towns in Massachusetts was made toward the new edifice, amounting to	2,202 5 0	
1674	A gentleman of England,		24 0 0
1676	Judith Finch,	14 6	
1679	Joseph Brown,	100 0 0	
	" " books, valued at	50 0 0	
	Amount carried forward,	£4,580 6 4	£1,182 0 0

Date.	Amount given since 1650 (inclusive)	£ lawful.	£ sterling.
	brought forward,	£4,580 6 4	£1,182 0 0
1679	John Smeadley, of Concord,	10 0 0	
	David Wilton,	10 0 0	
1680	Capt. Scarlet,	10 0 0	
1681	Henry Clark, of Hadley,	50 0 0	
	Sir M. Holworthy		1,000 0 0
	Capt. John Hull,	100 0 0	
	Samuel Paris, a silver tankard, valued at	7 10 0	
1683	Henry Ashworth,		100 0 0
	Nathaniel Houlton, of London,		100 0 0
	Sir John Maynard, books, valued at		400 0 0
	Richard Russell, in provisions, valued at	31 13 4	
	Thomas Gunston,		50 0 0
1687	William Brown,	100 0 0	
1690	Robert Thorner, of London,		500 0 0
1698	Eliakim Hutchinson,	200 0 0	
1699	Hon. William Stoughton,	1,000 0 0	
1702	Capt. Richard Sprague, of Charlestown,	400 0 0	
1708	Benjamin Brown,	200 0 0	
	William Brown,	100 0 0	
		£6,799 9 8	£3,332 0 0
1712	Thomas Brattle, £200 lawful, at 25 per cent. discount, is		150 0 0
1713	Thomas Richards, £30 lawful, at 29½ per cent. discount, is		21 3 0
1717	Rev. Wm. Brattle, of Cambridge, £250 lawful at 40 per cent. discount, is		150 0 0
1719	Madam Hutchinson, £10 lawful at 50 per cent. discount, is		5 0 0
	John Walley, Esq., £100 lawful, at 50 per cent. discount, is		50 0 0
	Mr. Thomas Hollis, of London,		104 4 7
1720	Col. Samuel Brown, £210 lawful, at 50 per cent. discount, is		105 0 0
1722	Henry Gibbs, of Watertown, £100 lawful, at 57½ per cent. discount, is		42 17 2
	Thomas Hollis, for Foundation of Hollis Prof.,		520 0 0
	and for scholarships £100 per annum in Massachusetts currency, equal to		860 0 0
1723	Capt. Ephraim Flynt, of Concord, £100 lawful, at 60 per cent. discount, is		40 0 0
1724	Thos. Danforth, Esq., of Cambridge, £100 lawful, at 64⅔ per cent. discount, is		35 6 8
	Hon. Gurdon Saltonstall, Governor of Connecticut, £100 lawful, at 64⅔ per cent. discount, is		35 6 8
	Samuel Gerrish, books valued at £10 lawful, at 64⅔ per cent. discount, is		3 10 8
	Amount carried forward,		£2,122 8 9

Date.	Amount given since 1712 (inclusive) brought forward,	£ lawful.	£ sterling.
			£2,122 8 9
1724	John Frizzle, £ 150 lawful, at 64 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. discount, is		53 0 0
1725	Mrs. Anne Mills, £ 50 lawful, at 64 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. discount, is		17 13 4
	A friend, by Thomas Hollis, books, val- ued at		39 0 0
1726	John Hollis, books, valued at		64 0 0
	Rev. Thomas Cotton, £ 100 lawful, at 64 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. discount, is		35 6 8
	do. do.		35 6 8
1728	Thomas Hollis, apparatus for experiment- al philosophy,		126 10 0
1731	Mary Saltonstall, £ 1,000 lawful, at 68 per cent. discount, is		320 0 0
	John Frizzle, £ 250 lawful, at 68 per cent. discount, is		80 0 0
	Nathaniel Hollis, brother to Thomas,		100 0 0
1733	Thomas Hollis, son of Nathaniel, and heir to Thomas,		200 0 0
	Dorothy Saltonstall, £ 300 lawful, at 76 per cent. discount, is		72 0 0
1736	Mr. Stoughton, a silver bowl, 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces,		13 12 10
	Mr. W. Vassall, a silver tankard, 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ "		5 16 9
	Mr. John Vassall, " " 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ "		5 16 9
	Thomas Fitch, £ 300 lawful, at 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount, is		67 10 0
	John Ellery, £ 150 lawful, at 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount, is		33 15 0
1738	James Townsend, of Boston, £ 500 law- ful, at 79 per cent. discount, is		105 0 0
1739	Thomas Hutchinson, £ 300 lawful, at 79 per cent. discount, is		63 0 0
1740	Daniel Henchman, Esq., presented 100 ounces of silver,		28 2 6
1743	President Holyoke, £ 100 lawful, at 78 $\frac{4}{7}$ per cent. discount, is		21 8 7
1744	Mrs. Holden and her daughters, of Lon- don,		400 0 0
1747	Daniel Henchman, £ 250 lawful, at 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount, is		39 3 4
1750	Henry Flynt, £ 700 O. T., at 90 per cent. discount, is		70 0 0
	Henry Flynt, £ 112 10s. O. T., at 90 per cent. discount, is		11 5 0
	Hon. Judge Dudley, £ 133 6s. 8d. lawful, at 90 per cent. discount, is		13 6 8
			£4,143 2 10

Date.		£ lawful.	£ sterling.
1752	William James, Esq., of Jamaica, books, valued at		25 0 0
1755	Henry Sherburne, of Portsmouth, N. H., £ 100 O. T., at 90 per cent. discount, is		10 0 0
1758	Daniel Henchman, Esq.,	66 13 4	
1760	Samuel Epes, Esq.,	300 0 0	
1761	Hon. William Dummer,	200 0 0	
1762	Stephen Sewall, A. B.,	13 6 8	
1764	Samuel Deane, A. M., Tutor, Stephen Sewall, A. B., and Andrew Eliot, A. B., presented a clock, valued at	4 0 0	
1764	Madam Mary Anderson,	5 0 0	
	Mr. John Chester, of Connecticut,	50 0 0	
	Mr. Francis Willoughby,	16 0 0	
	Individual subscriptions to rebuild Harvard Hall,	1,044 17 9	
	Hon. Thomas Hancock,		1,000 0 0
	John Hancock, Esq.,		554 0 4
	The General Assembly of the Province of New Hampshire, by the recommendation of Gov. Benning Wentworth,	300 0 0	
	Several gentlemen gave	80 8 0	
	Several gentlemen gave books, valued at		100 0 0
	The Society for propagating the Gospel in New England and Parts adjacent,		300 0 0
	The Society for propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts,		100 0 0
	Hon. William Dummer,	50 0 0	
	Jasper Mauduit,	50 0 0	
	Thomas Hubbard,	50 0 0	
	Thomas Wibird,	50 0 0	
1765	Rev. Joseph Sewall,	20 0 0	
1766	Rev. George Whitefield,		5 5 0
	Dr. Fothergill, of London,		4 4 0
	Thomas Hollis, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn,		400 0 0
	Dr. Haberdon,		3 3 0
	Timothy Hollis,		20 0 0
	John South, Esq.,		10 0 0
	Tappaden & Hanby,		10 10 0
	President Wadsworth,	20 0 0	
	Edward Kitchen, Esq., of Salem,	133 6 8	
	Thomas Wibird,		50 0 0
	Rev. John Barnard, of Marblehead,	200 0 0	
1769	President Holyoke,	13 6 8	
1770	Ezekiel Hersey,	1,000 0 0	
	Nicholas Boylston,	1,500 0 0	
	Anthony Ferguson, merchant in Edinburgh,		3 0 0
	Society for propagating Christian Knowledge, books, valued at		30 0 0
	The Edinburgh Society for promoting Religious Knowledge, books, valued at		10 12 11
	Amount carried forward,	£5,166 19 1	£2,635 15 3

Date.	Amount given since 1750 (inclusive) brought forward,	£ lawful.	£ sterling.	Dollars.
1772	Rev. Dr. Appleton,	£5,166 19 1	£2,635 15 1	
1773	Samuel Sparrow, of London, books, val- ued at	56 0 0	20 0 0	
1774	Town of Lunenburg,	120 0 0		
1779	Hon. Theodore Atkinson, of Portsmouth, George Gardner, of Salem,	1,333 0 0	100 0 0	
		£6,675 19 1	£2,755 15 3	\$ 34,501-02
1786	Dr. Abner Hersey, of Barnstable,	500 0 0		
	Hon. James Bowdoin,	400 0 0		
1788	John Cuming, of Concord,		300 0 0	
	Hon. John Alford,	1,362 8 5		
1790	Mrs. Sarah Derby, of Hingham,	1,006 1 7		
1791	William Erving,	1,000 0 0		
	Joanna Alford,	133 6 8		
1800	Jonathan Mason, of Boston,			500-00
1805	Donations by sundry individuals to Mas- sachusetts Professorship of Natural History,			31,333-33
1806	Thomas Brand Hollis,		100 0 0	
1811	Samuel Dexter,			3,333-33
	Esther Sprague, of Dedham,			2,000-00
1812	Mary Lyndall, of Charlestown,	100 0 0		
1814	Foundation of Eliot Professorship of the Greek Language,			20,000-00
1815	Count Rumford,			28,000-00
	Abiel Smith,			20,000-00
1817	W. N. Boylston,			5,000-00
1818	Israel Thorndike,			6,500-00
1819	Theodore Lyman, Jr.,			2,500 00
1820	Moses Brown,			2,000-00
	Sundry persons to Mineralogical Cabinet, Thomas Cary, about			2,300-00
	Thomas Palmer, books, valued at			3,600-00
1821	John McLean,			2,500 00
	Subscriptions for Professor of Mineralogy and Geology,			25,000-00
	Anonymous donation,			400-00
1822	James Winthrop,			1,200-00
1823	Warden Library,			253-02
	James Perkins,			5,000-00
	Nathan Dane,			20,000-00
	Linnæan Society,			15,000-00
1826	George Partridge,			300 00
	Subscription for the Theological School, William H. Eliot, Description of Egypt, Christopher Gore,			2,000-00
1829	Professorship of Pulpit Eloquence, &c.,			36,988-65
1830	Joshua Fisher,			1,000-00
				92,000-00
				13,180-00
				20,000-00
	Amount carried forward,	£4,501 16 8	£ 400 0 0	\$ 361,888-33

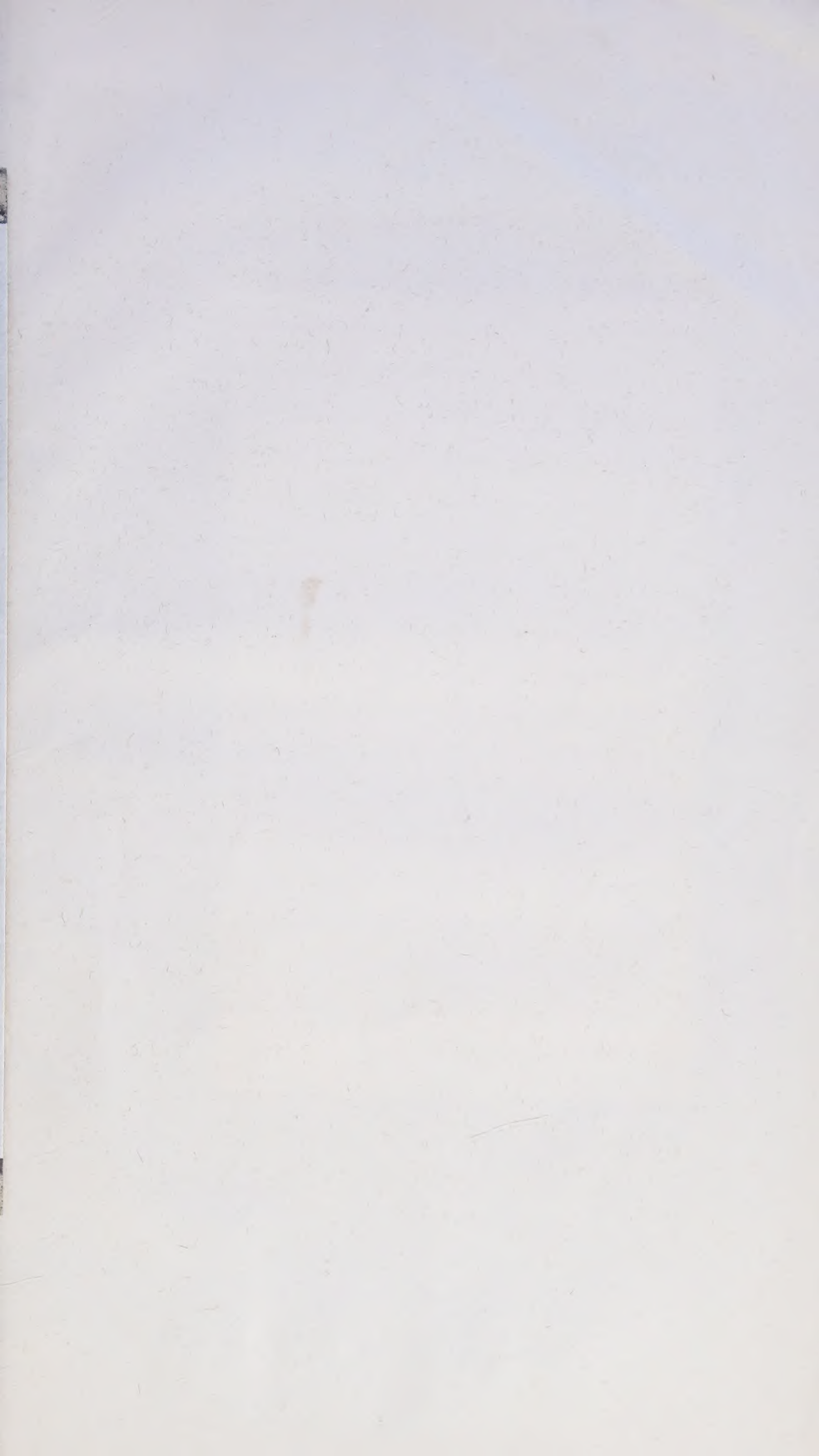
Date.	Amount given since 1786 (inclusive)	£ lawful.	£ sterling.	Dollars.
	brought forward,	£4,501 16 8	£ 400 0 0	\$ 361,888-33
1831	Thomas Perkins,			100-00
1832	Sarah Jackson,			10,000-00
1833	Samuel Livermore,			6,000-00
1834	E. Porter,			1,000-00
	George Chapman,			1,261-42
	William Payne,			9,869-62
1835	William Pomroy,			1,000-00
	Dr. W. J. Walker,			90-00
1836	Joshua Clapp,			1,000-00
	Hannah C. Andrews,			500-00
	John Foster,			2,000 00
1838	Fund for the Aid of Young Men,			12,050-00
	Timothy Walker,			1,000-00
	For Astronomical Observatory,			3,000-00
1839	Mrs. Tufts,			500-00
1840	Francis Parkman,			10,000-00
1841	Society for promoting Theological Education,			10,000-00
	Henry Lienow,			4,000-00
1842	Fund for the College Library,			21,008-00
	Alumni of Harvard College,			2,266-05
1843	Donation for Observatory,			25,000-00
	To the Cabinet,			1,000-00
1844	Israel Munson,			15,000-00
	Horace A. Haven,			3,000-00
1845	John Parker,			50,000-00
	William Prescott,			3,000-00
	David Sears,			5,000-00
	Leverett Saltonstall,			500-00
				\$ 561,033-42
		£4,501 16 8	£ 400 0 0	\$ 16,783-89
				\$ 577,817-31

IN the College account-books, the modern donations of large amounts are, in general, kept in separate accounts, as they are exhibited in the annual statements of the Treasurer; while the more ancient ones, being usually of smaller amounts, are consolidated under the titles of Fund for Permanent Tutors, comprising the sums given for increasing the salaries of officers, the Shapleigh Fund for the Library, including the sums given by Librarian Shapleigh and Thomas Brand Hollis for the purchase of books, and Exhibitions, or donations for the aid of young men pursuing their studies in the College. This account contains a greater number of donations than either of the others, and among them some of the most ancient date, beginning with that of Robert Keyne, in 1653. The Jackson Foundation and Fund includes a number of gifts and legacies for the benefit of theological students, the largest of which was that of Sarah Jackson, by whose name it is called. All of these are of recent times. The Stock Account, or common fund of the College, includes all those donations and legacies which were not specifically appropriated to a particular object, and is presumed to contain all that are not separately kept, or included under one of the above-mentioned titles.

TABLE III.

Real Estate given at various Periods by Individuals and the Town of Cambridge to Harvard College.

Date.		Acres.
1638	Town of Cambridge gave $2\frac{2}{3}$ acres of land,	$2\frac{2}{3}$
1645	Mr. John Buckley gave part of a garden containing about 1 acre and a rod,	1
1646	Israel Stoughton gave 200 acres, on the northeast side of Neponset, about Mother Brook,	200
	and 100 acres on Blue Hill side,	100
1652	Town of Cambridge gave a farm, Shawshin (now Billerica), 100 acres,	100
	to which Henry Dunster added 100 acres,	100
	John Coggan gave a parcel of marsh land, lying in Rumney Marsh.	
1656	John Hayward gave 30 acres, lying in Watertown,	30
1658	Rev. Ezekiel Rogers gave the reversion of his house and lands, which were sold and a farm at Waltham purchased, called Rogers farm.	
1660	Henry Webb gave his house and land which he purchased of H. Phillips, formerly owned by S. Oliver.	
1664	Town of Cambridge gave 30 acres of land and three commons,	30
1669	Richard Champney gave 40 acres, more or less, near the falls on Charles River,	40
1671	Theo. Atkinson gave a piece of land at southward of Boston, about 20 rods (<i>not obtained</i>).	
1672	John Hayward gave his house-lot at Watertown, 24 acres,	24
1681	Samuel Ward gave Ward's Island.	
1690	Town of Cambridge granted $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres on Westfields,	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	In Cambridge Rocks, in the 1st division, 12 acres,	12
	2d " lot 36, 12 acres,	12
	" 66, $7\frac{1}{2}$ "	$7\frac{1}{2}$
	" 77, $1\frac{1}{2}$ "	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	" 12, $7\frac{1}{2}$ "	$7\frac{1}{2}$
1696	Samuel Sewall and wife gave 500 acres, at Petaquamscot,	500
1702	William Stoughton gave 23 acres of land in Dorchester, and salt meadow,	23
1718	Proprietors of the town of Rutland, in Boston, gave 250 acres,	250
1720	Samuel Brown gave his estate purchased of Eleazer Giles, 200 acres; also, stock belonging to his farm,	200
1774	Isaac Royall gave 1,920 acres, or thereabout,	1,920
	he gave in addition 200 acres,	200
1800	Samuel Shapleigh gave all his real estate.	
1814	Samuel Parkman gave a township of land in Maine,	3,840
1820	Thomas Cary bequeathed his real and personal estate.	
1826	C. Gore bequeathed all his real estate after providing for certain legacies.	
1841	Henry Lienow bequeathed a portion of his real and personal estate.	
		<hr/> 7,603 <hr/>



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